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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP INTELLIGENCE REPORT

COUNTRY USSR (Western Siberia)

DATE: 25X1A6a

SUBJECT Industries in Kemerovo and Novosibirsk Oblasts and Altai Krai

INFO. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
DIST. 1003
20 June 1947

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ORIGIN

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PAGES 5
SUPPLEMENT

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1. Barnaul (53°58'N, 83°50'E)

a. Factory No. 17

Ammunition plant.

b. Factory No. 77

As of June 1946 this plant was undergoing curtailment of production. No further data.

c. Foundry of Pravda Factory (Ch. 2.P.)

Services Pravda Factory at nearby Chernokovka and employs 8,000 workers. (See para.11)

2. Berdsk (35 km S of Novosibirsk) (approx. 54°45'N, 83°E)

a. Factory No. 296

Manufactures a type of aircraft fuel pump which is used during landing and when the craft reaches top speed. No details were reported other than that it operates at a pressure of approximately 15 atmospheres. The devices were shipped from the factory to Molotov. Approximately 3000 workers are employed. The director of the factory is named BERMANN, and the Party Representative is one DAVIDOV.

b. Gasoline Dump

Comprises 27 tanks, each 12 meters high and 200 meters in circumference, constructed in 1943.

3. Belovo (approx. 54°20'N, 86°15'E)

Zinc Plate Factory

Produces a daily quota of 78 tons of zinc plates, each weighing approximately 20 kg. From 3000 to 4000 workers are employed in three 8-hour shifts. Factory

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NO CHANGE in Class. ☐

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-2-
SECRET

site is 1000 meters long and 750 meters wide. The plant has four chimneys, each 35 meters high. Foreign (non-Soviet) labor was not admitted to the production line.

Factory expansion commenced in April 1946. The factory is equipped with three large furnaces, each measuring 8-10 m. x 7-9 m. x 3-4½ m. and serviced by a crew of twelve men. Furnace temperature is 1300° C.

4. Kemerovo (approx. 55°30'N, 84°55'E)

City Power Plant (Gres)

Situated on the Tom River in the town, this plant generates electric current at a voltage of 6000. Plant is equipped with nine large boilers, which consume the equivalent in tons of 200 carloads of coal every 24 hours (rough estimate: 10,000 tons). Some anthracite is derived from local coal mines, in which almost 4000 miners work.

The plant employs more than 10,000 workers, including those on line maintenance.

The director is named ILINSKI.

5. Bolsheye Krivoshechekovo

Armament Factory No. 702

Produces steel bands 5 to 8 mm. thick which are wound on spools, packed in white cloth, and shipped to unreported destinations. Also manufactures steel plates of various thicknesses, one-half to one square meter in area. Raw material consists of iron in plates 7 cm thick shipped from Kemerovo.

Factory machinery is of American origin. More than 5000 men and 1000 women are employed in three 8-hour shifts. The plant is connected with main railroad at Kemerovo by wide gauge and standard gauge tracks. The factory is divided into seven main sections.

25X1A6a [REDACTED] Comment: Not to be confused with Factory No. 702 at Tashkent, which formerly produced explosive mines and has now been converted to production of agricultural machinery.)

6. Novosibirsk (55°10'N, 82°59'E)

a. Construction Trust No. 31

25X1A6a Situated in the town, and maintaining a permanent staff of 3000 employees, the Trust began construction in early 1946 of a large metallurgical plant at a site twenty kilometers west of Orsk. [REDACTED] Comment: Not located; possibly Ursk, 54° 26' N, 85° 24' E.)

In April 1946 from 5000 to 6000 laborers were employed on the project, and by the end of June 1946 construction was well under way.

The plant is equipped with five open-hearth furnaces, each with a capacity of 1000 metric tons. Iron-nickel is supplied the plant from the nearby Akermanovsky (sp?) mines.

Prior to this project, the Trust completed the construction of Aircraft Factory No. 355.

b. Aircraft Factory No. 355

Situated two kilometers from the main railroad station of Novosibirsk, this plant may be identical with the Chkalov Aircraft Factory, formerly reported as being the largest aircraft works in the Soviet Union. In April 1946 the factory was producing two-seater pursuit aircraft of the IESTROYER (YISTREBITEL) type at the rate of thirty every 24 hours. Following the cessation of hostilities,

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the factory was partially converted to the production of railway and tram cars. In June 1946 it employed 20,000 workers.

The factory has a fleet of 250 trucks.

c. Factory No. 10

During the war this plant produced 50 kg serial bombs. In late 1945 production was changed to cement mixers and other construction machinery. As of June 1946, 500 workers were employed.

d. Factory No. 564

Produces machine tools and employs 3000 workers.

e. Factory No. 590

Formerly in Voronezh, where it was known as an electro-signal plant, the factory was transferred during the war to Novosibirsk. It is situated in the Zakamenka district in the western part of the town and occupies an area of four square kilometers. The factory area is divided into six large compounds separated by fences; each compound is subdivided into six sections. The plant produces aircraft radio receivers of the T-9 and 6-1 type, modeled after American sets, at the rate of 150 daily. An allegedly inferior Russian model is also turned out at the rate of 250 to 300 every 24 hours. All sets were tested with 750 volt current. In late April 1946 the factory supposedly received its last order, to have been completed by the end of July 1946, for 8000 T-9 and 6-1 sets. After that time radio sets for civilian use were scheduled for production. Each section employs an average of 100 workers; estimated total for the plant is 3600. The director is named ORTGORIEV.

By March 1946 part of the factory equipment had been returned to Voronezh, and the former plant there partly reactivated.

f. "Trud" Factory

This plant is situated about 500 meters from Factory No. 590 in the Zakamenka district of Novosibirsk. During the war mines of an unspecified type were produced and shipped for completion to Factory No. 179, situated 5 kilometers from Bolshoye Krivoshechekovo. In late 1945 the plant was converted to the production of mining machinery, lathes, excavators, portable tanks, and mechanical hammers. The excavators weigh four tons and have a 10-ton capacity. Ten excavators are built every month and are shipped to Stalinsk and Krasnodar. Mine lorries are manufactured at the rate of twenty a month. The portable tanks have a capacity of from 200 to 300 liters.

The forge has two mechanical hammers, weighing respectively eight and fifteen tons. Eighty heavy machines of U.S. origin were installed in early 1945. There is a narrow gauge railway on the factory premises. Steel and iron are supplied by an unidentified plant in Novosibirsk.

A plant situated on the Ob River, three kilometers away from the factory, furnishes electric power for this and other factories in the town.

A wide gauge rail line connects the factory with the Novosibirsk railroad station.

As of July 1946, 1200 skilled workers and 400 PW's were operating in two 12-hour shifts, with 75% of the workers being employed on the day shift.

The director of the factory since 1936 has been one ORGOVICH-IGRISHIN. The chief engineer is STERN, who was preceded by PRASUTKHIN. ISIGNEYEV is the Party representative.

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g. Factory No. 230

Near the Trud Factory, this plant produces lathes and other machine tools and employs 1500 workers, including an undetermined number of PW's.

7. Osinniki (approx. 53°50'N, 87°10'E)

The site of coal mines employing 1500 to 2000 miners.

8. Pyenerka (sp? not located)

Reported to be in the Kemerovo area, it is the site of coal mines employing more than 2000 miners.

9. Stalinsk (53°55'N, 87°10'E)a. Factory No. 501 (Av.Z.)

Produces quadruple machine guns. During the war 60,000 workers were employed here.

b. Coal Mines

Reported to be 7 kilometers north of Stalinsk, to employ 3000 workers, and to produce from 1700 to 2000 tons of coal per day. Coal mines are also reported at Baidayevka (sp?), 12 kilometers NE of Stalinsk. These mines are said to employ 2000 miners and to produce 1200 tons of coal daily.

10. Staro-Kuznetsk (Stalinsk)a. Kuznetsky Metallurgical Kombinat

In October 1945 the plant produced 2, 3, and 4-engine aircraft, tanks, machine-guns, and large Katyushas. At the peak of production 450,000 workers were allegedly employed.

b. Aluminum Plant

Reported to employ more than 20,000 workers.

c. Kemerovsky Chemical Factory

Produced chemical warfare gases until the end of 1945. Present production is unknown.

11. Chesnokovka (unlocated, near Barnaul; possibly Cherepanovo, 54°15'N, 83°10'E)Factory im. Pravda

Produces flat cars of 20-ton capacity at the rate of five a day. Approximately 5000 workers are employed in three 8-hour shifts.

12. Yurga (approx. 55°45'N, 84°59'E)

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Situated between Kemerovo and Novosibirsk, the area comprises two towns seven kilometers apart, called Yurga 1 and Yurga 2. [REDACTED] Comment: Yurga 1 appears to be the junction of the Kemerovo-Novosibirsk and Tomsk Railroad lines at approximately 55° 43' N, 84° 48' E. Yurga 2 is about seven kilometers west of this point.)

a. Factory No. 75

Housed in two large buildings, this plant is located four kilometers from the railroad station of Yurga 1 in the direction of the Tom River.

In April 1946 this plant manufactured guns of the following types: B-2 LMT (122mm) for the Soviet Navy at the rate of from six to eight a month; the inner barrel of the B-24; and Type 34 barrels in unreported quantities. Until Feb-

SECRET

-5-
SECRET~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ruary 1946 the factory was producing tank guns of the D 25 type (122mm) at the rate of 25 a month. Each gun is tested on the proving grounds situated near the factory.

In May 1946 more than 5000 workers maintained a war-time schedule, operating in two 12-hour shifts seven days a week. Most of the workers are political prisoners from a nearby penal colony.

The factory has its own power plant, but supplementary current at 6000 volts is supplied by the Kemerovo River plant.

The factory has three iron and three brick chimneys, two large open-hearth furnaces, and its own lumber mill. The "Instrument Section", which manufactures small parts, is equipped in part with sixty lathes, twenty drilling and twenty milling machines. The director's name is ABEL.

Until 1943 the factory procured its raw materials in Stalinsk. After that time it acquired smelters and commenced to process ore shipped from an unknown source.

b. Cereal Factory

Approximately 100 meters from the railroad in Yurga 2, the plant processes 135 tons of grain daily. Equipped with a grain elevator 15 stories high, the factory is located in a large six story building. More than 800 workers are employed.

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